

Edgefield Advertiser

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JULY 8, 1868.

VOLUME XXXIII—No. 28.

DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
DURISOE, KEESE & CO.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INvariably in Advance.
The ADVERTISER is published regularly every Wednesday morning, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for Three Months—always in advance. All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Lines long or less), for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who are desirous of advertising for a long time. Advertising Circulars \$5.00, in advance.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

CHARLESTON COURIER,
DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.
BY A. S. WILLINGTON & CO.

Tri-Weekly Paper, \$8.00 per Annum.
Daily Paper, \$4.00 per Annum.

THE COURIER has entered on the sixtieth year of its publication. During this long period of its existence, despite the fluctuations of fortune and time, it has been a constant and faithful friend to the people of South Carolina. It has been a constant and faithful friend to the people of South Carolina. It has been a constant and faithful friend to the people of South Carolina.

In furtherance of this purpose, we now issue the Daily and Tri-Weekly Courier to our subscribers, at the rate of eight and four dollars per annum respectively.

Our purpose is to furnish a first class paper upon the most reasonable living prices.

Charleston, Jan 20

The Great Popular Paper!

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.
Subscription Price!
Six Dollars a Year!

The Charleston Tri-Weekly News,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS!

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE!

No Paper sent unless the Cash accompanies the order.
No Paper sent for a longer time than paid for.

RIDGEMAN, DAWSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
Charleston, Dec 23

1868!

THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE.

BURKE'S WEEKLY

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Beautifully Illustrated, and Elegantly Printed.

Produced by the Southern press to be the most elegant and talented young people's paper printed in this country!

We are now publishing *Mr. Burke's Island*, a South Sea Young Marooner, and *Jack Doodle*, or *Boy's Adventures in Texas*, by one of our most popular authors, "equal to the best of the time." *Mr. Burke's Island*, a thrilling story, by a lady of Virginia, entitled *Blissful Hymns: A Book of the War*, which will be a great boon to the young people of the South. *Mr. Burke's Island*, a thrilling story, by a lady of Virginia, entitled *Blissful Hymns: A Book of the War*, which will be a great boon to the young people of the South.

The volume begins with the July number. Each number contains a new and interesting story, and is a valuable addition to the library of every young person. The volume is published by J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers, Macon, Ga.

Subscriptions received at the Advertiser Office for BURKE'S WEEKLY.

UNIVERSAL HERALD,

NOTES, &c.

JOHN C. BURRISSE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS, \$2.00 per Year in Advance.

THIS PAPER has entered upon its 10th Volume. It is the Organ of the Universal Brotherhood in the South and Southwest. Try it a year. Money can be sent by mail, at the risk of the editor.

Feb 24

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Parties wishing to insure their DWELLINGS, GOODS, &c., can do so on the lowest terms, and in the BEST COMPANIES, by calling on the Underwriter.

D. R. DURISOE,

Agent for A. G. Hall's Insurance Agency.

Jan 1

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

August 2, 68.

Newly Furnished and Refitted.

Unsurpassed by any Hotel South.

Was Reported to the Public Oct. 3, 1866.

T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

Jan 1

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of W. E. MITCHELL, dec'd, are notified to present the same to the undersigned without delay, and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay to me forthwith.

J. T. MITCHELL, Adm'r.

Oct 9, 1867

Fair Warning.

JOHN W. BURRISSE, Editor & Proprietor.

Letter from Dr. H. R. Cook.

BRECH ISLAND, June 17, 1868.

Mr. Editor:—As I am no candidate for any office, I am afraid, that by those disposed to be hypocritical, my obtruding myself upon public notice may be attributed to personal vanity; but I console myself in this respect with the idea that I believe it to be the duty of every good citizen, when a suitable occasion offers, in times of great public calamity, especially when all leadership is decried, as it now is, to contribute their mite towards originating, or confirming a policy for the general welfare; and I deem this a proper occasion for myself, particularly as I have reason to believe that some of my friends at least misapprehended my true position in consequence of words spoken by me in the April last, at the time of the formation of the Edgefield Democratic Club, and the nomination of candidates for the Legislature and other offices. I deem it due to them to put myself right on the record, and furthermore, as a citizen who has faithfully discharged his duties as such, and having at one time been before the public, I claim the right to place myself, as I really stand.

On the occasion alluded to, a Democratic Club was formed with a view to co-operate with the Democratic party of the North, as we had been invited by the representatives of that party to do. To this I gave my assent. But when the proposition came up in a subsequent meeting, held immediately after the adjournment of the Democratic meeting, to nominate candidates for the various State and District offices, I counselled against such nomination on the grounds that, first, we had no time to organize, there being but seven days before the election, and furthermore, as a test vote was to be taken at the same time upon the adoption of the Radical Constitution, I did not consider, judging from the experience of other States, that it would make any difference how the Democrats or Conservatives voted, the Constitution would be accepted by Congress at all hazards, and we would have the mortification of having entered into a needless contest, and our people become more or less demoralized in consequence. I therefore thought it more advisable to reserve our fire until the Presidential election in November, when we would probably be able, with the help of the Democrats North, to strike down the great Head Centre of all our woes, and the whole machinery reared upon this base would tumble to the ground. But others thought differently, and calling for impulsive action, the candidates were accordingly nominated; and I not being willing to see my friends enter a contest, however unpromising it appeared to me, without doing what I could to assist them, subsequently with cheerfulness rendered what aid I could. I say I did it with cheerfulness, but it was the kind of cheerfulness with which a proud and conscientious man would do what he deemed to be his duty, for I confess that my heart was more deeply saddened by the act, for I felt that the proud and once glorious South Carolina was compromising herself in the compromise. For what is life worth without victory or death? This language may seem harsh and recriminating, but I know that the surviving sons of true Carolina will forgive me when I tell them that I write it with tears in my eyes and heart broken for the past.

South Carolina is not my native home, but she is the home of my affections, of all that is nearest and dearest to me on earth; the home of my choice, and the home upon which I based all my temporal and eternal hopes; and to see her sons and daughters in the situation in which they are now, paralyzed, trampled upon, by an inglorious foe, is more than heart can bear without giving utterance to my feelings.

It is true, I have never had an opportunity of fighting her battles in the front ranks of the field, although in service during the war; but it was not because I had not the desire, but because, on account of my profession, my friends assigned to me the more arduous, but not less truly glorious task of a moral conflict, and my pride not permitting me to seek for position, as others did, fearing that my influence was not great enough to obtain it, I listened to their siren voices. But surely

"He who for his mistress' sake,
Lays down his life and limbs at stake,
Does not so much deserve her favor,
As he who pawns his soul to have her."

Reared in the political school of State Sovereignty, and drawing my inspiration for the last thirty-five years from that purest of political theories in America—the South Carolina school of politics—led by such men as Harper, Othman, McDuffie, Hayne, Rhet, and a host of other worthies, together with our own Pickens, who, though now lying in retirement and disfranchised though he be, yet covered all over with honorable scars obtained in a faithful and lifelong conflict for Southern rights; and last, though not least, that brilliant and ever progressive genius whose truthful history few can write, and whose heart during the whole of his career, was as true to the interest of South Carolina and the South, as the needle to the Pole—James B. Hammond; it is not surprising that I should have been a warm advocate of Secession, and a consistent, persevering and hopeful adherent to the Cause, during the war; or regret to see the gallantry and heroism displayed in the field by such men as our Bonham, Butler, Gary, John Simkins, Hampton Brooks, Bland, Addison, and others of doubtless equal worth, and whose names do not now occur to me, Captivated by that gallant soldier and Christian gentleman—Wade Hampton—the admirable Children of South Carolina, pro-entirely fraternal; and receiving too additional inspiration from our noble women, who, thoroughly imbued with the cause of their country, and surpassing even, if possible, in spirit their male relatives; and believing, after the perditionousness of the enemy is refusing to comply with the terms of surrender, that, to be consistent with my principles, the South should have refused to co-operate in the least in fastening the harsh and unjust terms imposed upon us; and acting upon this principle, I refused even to register as a voter; and thought then, as I do now, that this would have been the proper course for her to pursue.

For the Advertiser.

Have We Done Our Whole Duty?

Mr. Editor:—For a little more than three years, the Negroes have been declared free; either from desire on the part of a majority of the Whites, or any other cause, is it for a moment to be believed that they will ever again be returned to chattel slavery? They now have vested in them all the franchises of a citizen, which will scarce ever be lessened beyond those salutary restrictions which conservatism may at some future day establish. How then is their status to be rendered satisfactory, and how are they to be impressed with the importance and necessity of conducting themselves, politically and otherwise, aright? Certainly not by the same mode pursued by the Whites that characterized their system of management during the existence of slavery. A coercive policy must and will prove the very opposite of what we wish to attain. With but few exceptions, little or no effort has been made to enlighten or improve the moral and intellectual condition of the negro, notwithstanding they have become and are a part, and a very considerable part of the people of the Southern States. However so unpleasant this may be regarded, it is a fact.

Destiny, the march of human progress, or whatever else you may call it, as well as the hopes and aspirations of men seeking political preferment, and the "advantages" of paying places, will tend to expand, if possible, rather than contract, the elective exercise, the proper use of which can only be made by those who are informed or directed aright. Recently, and unfortunately too recently, Radical emissaries have been travelling over the ex-slave States, publicly and privately endeavoring to imbue the negro mind with the adoption of their views, and to that end, provoking prejudices against the Southern Whites. How many of the former slave owners can say truthfully that they have used proper means to correct the evil of a teaching? Observation forces me to the conclusion that they are lamentably few. The great difficulty in the way has been, I think, the want of a full and proper acceptance of the fixed fact that the negro is now free and beyond coercive control.

No later than in April last, many planters whose employees spoke of going to vote threatened them with discharge if they did go. Nevertheless, in June following, they are urged and advised to go and vote, provided they voted in opposition to Radicalism.

To a large extent, the negroes believe that the re-establishment of Democracy will possibly return them to slavery; while on the other hand they believe Radicalism will perpetually secure their freedom, and the education of their children free of cost.

It is a well-known fact that in many of the nearly all portions of the South since the close of the war, intense prejudice would arise towards any person who proposed teaching negroes, which they keep in lively remembrance; and they also believe that it is purposely so, in order that they may be the more easily cheated when being misled by their employers, and that their offspring may grow up similarly unfitted by dint of ignorance for the protection of their rights.

A dispassionate observation leads me to the belief that the foregoing is true as regards the condition of affairs since the spring of 1865.

Would it not be well, says it not absolutely necessary, to adopt a different policy?

It certainly cannot make matters worse, and therefore any change must be for the better.

Interested in slave property from my infancy until the institution ceased to exist, and being now past the meridian of life, I profess to know something of negro character and its peculiarities. On such basis I make the following suggestions, confidently believing that if acted upon the result will prove wholesome.

When contracting with a negro for his services, either at a stated rate per diem or per month, clearly and distinctly set forth in such manner as he can fully understand, what you require of him. If he faithfully discharge the duties imposed, settle with him justly, and give him a written character to the extent of your experience. If he prove delinquent, point out his error, and if he does not then meet your approval, pay off and dismiss him without any certificate; and if there be a proper and honorable understanding among your neighbors, he will experience such difficulty in again getting employment as will most probably lead him to come again to you, and endeavor by another trial, to redeem himself. But do not quarrel with or abuse him, either by corporal punishment or harsh language. You have no moral or legal right to do so, and beyond the gratifying anger of feeling, no result other than an injurious one is arrived at.

If you contract with them for a share of the crop, have it distinctly set forth in the article of agreement that they are not to absent themselves from the plantation, during the working season, save on Sunday, without your consent; and that if they do go, and to the detriment of the crop, they shall then forfeit all right to an interest in it, and leave your place forthwith.

In every case where it be practicable, have work done by the job or piece, to be paid for when completed.

On making final settlements, have one or more reliable persons present so that there shall be no misunderstanding or chance for subsequent trouble.

Aid and encourage them to the fullest extent of their capacity to appreciate the importance of building houses suitable for religious service, and attendance thereon, and the great benefit that will accrue to their children from education.

As regards voting, I think as soon as the novelty of it passes off, they will care but little for it, unless urged to it by politicians, who will exert little or no influence over them, when satisfied that a disposition is really manifested by the landholders to deal justly and liberally with them, respect their proper rights, and advance the general condition of themselves and their families.

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Have We Done Our Whole Duty?

Mr. Editor:—For a little more than three years, the Negroes have been declared free; either from desire on the part of a majority of the Whites, or any other cause, is it for a moment to be believed that they will ever again be returned to chattel slavery? They now have vested in them all the franchises of a citizen, which will scarce ever be lessened beyond those salutary restrictions which conservatism may at some future day establish. How then is their status to be rendered satisfactory, and how are they to be impressed with the importance and necessity of conducting themselves, politically and otherwise, aright? Certainly not by the same mode pursued by the Whites that characterized their system of management during the existence of slavery. A coercive policy must and will prove the very opposite of what we wish to attain. With but few exceptions, little or no effort has been made to enlighten or improve the moral and intellectual condition of the negro, notwithstanding they have become and are a part, and a very considerable part of the people of the Southern States. However so unpleasant this may be regarded, it is a fact.

Destiny, the march of human progress, or whatever else you may call it, as well as the hopes and aspirations of men seeking political preferment, and the "advantages" of paying places, will tend to expand, if possible, rather than contract, the elective exercise, the proper use of which can only be made by those who are informed or directed aright. Recently, and unfortunately too recently, Radical emissaries have been travelling over the ex-slave States, publicly and privately endeavoring to imbue the negro mind with the adoption of their views, and to that end, provoking prejudices against the Southern Whites. How many of the former slave owners can say truthfully that they have used proper means to correct the evil of a teaching? Observation forces me to the conclusion that they are lamentably few. The great difficulty in the way has been, I